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Socialism and War. By LOUIS B. BOUDIN. New York: New Review Publishing Association, 1916. Pp. 267. \$1.00.

This is a series of popular lectures to teach socialists how to determine their conduct toward the present or any possible future war.

The chief consideration put forward is class loyalty. The socialist belongs to the working class and to humanity. All other groups are to be ignored. To be sure, the nation can hardly be ignored, but it is to be completely subordinated and looked upon as a mere hindrance. The German nationalistic doctrine is set up as that of all nations and utterly condemned. That is, it is stated that every nation considers its own interests as paramount, and every act designed to increase its power, no matter how ruthless the attitude toward any other human group, as justifiable and good. As against this the socialist must consider only the working class, identifying *its* interests as those of humanity.

The present war is the direct result of iron-and-steel economics: i.e., Germany passed England in the output of iron and steel soon after 1900; in 1912 she doubled the English output, hence became very warlike and deliberately brought on the present war to gain the world's market for her iron and steel. The test of a nation's eagerness to go to war is her output of iron and steel. The author calmly ignores the output of the United States, which according to his theory should have made her the most warlike and domineering nation under the sun.

The favorite socialist epithet of ideologist clearly fits the author.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Syphilis as a Modern Problem. By WILLIAM ALLEN PUSEY, M.D. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1915. Pp. 129. \$0.50.

The progress made in recent years in combating syphilis has been negligible as compared with the progress in the fight against tuberculosis or with the rapidly advancing medical knowledge regarding syphilis. The American Medical Association, taking the view that the reason for this failure has been the ignorance of the public regarding the disease, published this monograph as a part of a commemorative volume issued in their San Francisco meeting in 1915. The author is professor of dermatology in the University of Illinois.

The monograph is intended for laymen, and technicalities are avoided whenever possible; nevertheless, it is a substantial presentation of the